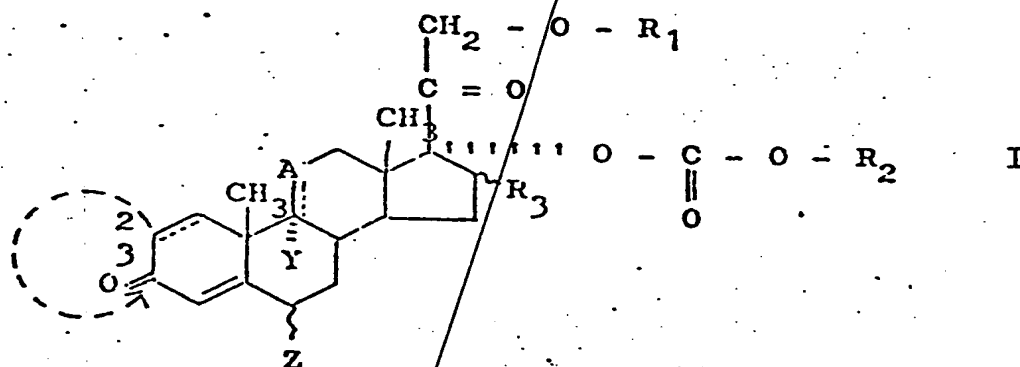
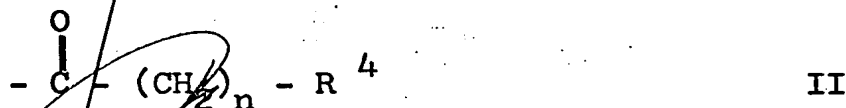


Patent Claims:

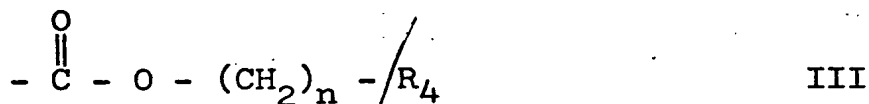
1.) Compounds of the formula I



in which A denotes the groupings $\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \text{H} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$, $\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$, $\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \text{H} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$, $\text{C} = \text{O}$ or, if a double bond is present in the 9,11-position, $\text{C} - \text{H}$, Y denotes hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine, Z denotes hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine or a methyl group, R^1 denotes hydrogen, an acyl radical of the formula II




in which R^4 denotes hydrogen or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having 1 - 10 C atoms or a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon radical having 3 - 8 C atoms and n represents the numbers 0 - 4, or, if $n \neq 0$, R^4 represents halogen or a radical of the formula $-\text{N} \begin{array}{l} \text{R}' \\ \text{R}'' \end{array}$, in which R' and R'' are identical or different and denote hydrogen or alkyl radicals having 1 - 4 C atoms, or R' and R'' together with the nitrogen atom represent a saturated heterocyclic structure having 5 - 7 members, or R^1 denotes a carbonyloxyalkyl radical of the formula III



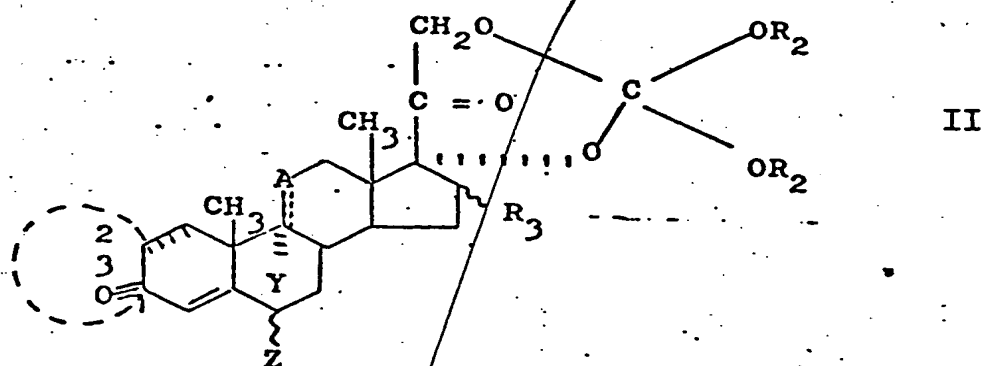
in which n and R^4 have the indicated meaning and $\text{R}^4 \neq \text{H}$ when n is 0 and can denote only halogen when n is 2 - 4, or an aliphatic or aromatic sulfonic acid ester of the formula IV




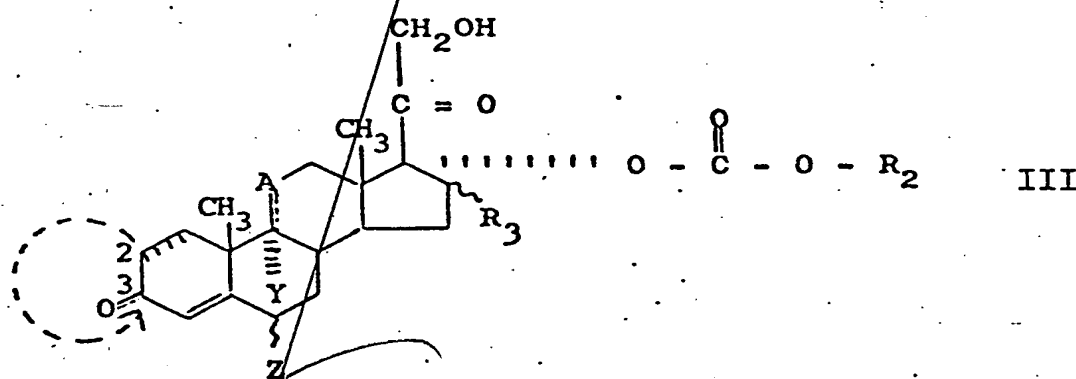
in which R_5 denotes C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, phenyl, methylphenyl, ethylphenyl, fluorophenyl, bromophenyl or chlorophenyl, R_2 denotes a branched or unbranched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 C atoms and R_3 denotes hydrogen, methyl in the α - or β -position, fluorine or a methyl group which is optionally substituted by one or two fluorine atoms, and in which additional double bonds can be present in the 1,2- and/or 2,3- and/or 6,7- and/or 9,11-

position, and in which  denotes a pyrazole ring which is fused to the 2- and 3-positions of the 3-deoxo-steroid skeleton and can optionally carry a C_1 - C_4 -alkyl group or an optionally halogen-substituted phenyl group on one of the two N atoms.

2.) Process for the preparation of corticoid 17-(alkyl carbonates) of the formula I, which comprises hydrolyzing corticosteroid 17,21-(dialkyl orthocarbonates) of the formula



in which A, Y, Z, , R₂ and R₃ have the meaning indicated under formula I and in which additional double bonds can be present in the 1,2- and/or 2,3- and/or 6,7- and/or 9,11- position, to steroid 17-(monoalkyl carbonates) of the formula III



and then reacting these, in the 21-position, with carboxylic acid halides or carboxylic acid anhydrides containing the radical $\text{O}=\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{R}_4$ or with halogenoformates containing the radical $\text{O}=\text{C}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{R}_4$ or with aliphatic or aromatic sulfonic acid halides containing the radical $\text{O}=\text{S}-\text{R}_5$,
in which formulae R₄ and R₅ have the abovementioned meanings,

to give steroid 17-(alkyl carbonates) of the formula I and, if $R_1 \neq H$, optionally oxidizing a OH group in the 11-position to a keto group by conventional methods.

3.) Process for the preparation of medicaments, which comprises bringing a compound of the formula I given in claim 1, optionally together with conventional pharmaceutical excipients and/or stabilizers, into a therapeutically suitable form for administration.

4.) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises an effective amount of a compound of the formula I claimed in claim 1 as the active substance, in admixture or conjunction with a pharmaceutical suitable carrier and/or stabilizer.

5.) Method of treatment of inflammatory dermatosis which comprises administering an effective amount of a composition containing as the active substance a compound of the formula I claimed in claim 1.

add
B!